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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/805,142	03/19/2004	John H. Rosenfeld	022232-9074-01	8625
	7590 01/07/200 ST & FRIEDRICH LL	EXAMINER		
100 E WISCON	NSIN AVENUE	DUONG, THO V		
Suite 3300 MILWAUKEE	, WI 53202		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3744	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			01/07/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Applicat	ion No.	Applicant(s)		
Office Action Summary		10/805,1	42	ROSENFELD ET AL.		
		Examine	r	Art Unit		
		Tho v. Du	uong	3744		
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communic or Reply	ation appears on th	e cover sheet wit	h the correspondence a	ddress	
A SH WHIC - Exter after - If NC - Failu Any r	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FO CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MA asions of time may be available under the provisions of SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this community period for reply is specified above, the maximum stature to reply within the set or extended period for reply weeply received by the Office later than three months after the part of the provision of the provisio	ILING DATE OF T 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no e nication. tory period will apply and v III, by statute, cause the ap	HIS COMMUNIC vent, however, may a re will expire SIX (6) MONT plication to become ABA	ATION. ply be timely filed THS from the mailing date of this ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	·	
Status						
2a)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed This action is FINAL . 2t Since this application is in condition for closed in accordance with the practice	o)∭ This action is or allowance excep	non-final. t for formal matte	•	e merits is	
Dispositi	on of Claims					
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)⊠ 8)□ Applicati 9)□	Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are pending in the ap 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-3,5,8-14 and 16-19</u> is/are r Claim(s) <u>4,6,7,15 and 20</u> is/are object Claim(s) are subject to restriction Papers The specification is objected to by the	e withdrawn from considerated. ed to. on and/or election Examiner.	requirement.			
_	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a Applicant may not request that any objecti Replacement drawing sheet(s) including to The oath or declaration is objected to be	on to the drawing(s) ne correction is requi	be held in abeyand red if the drawing(ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). s) is objected to. See 37 C	, ,	
Priority ເ	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
2) Notic 3) Inform	t(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892) e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTonation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date	O-948)	Paper No(s)	ummary (PTO-413))/Mail Date formal Patent Application _·		

Applicant's amendment filed 9/22/08 is acknowledged. Claims 1-20 are pending.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3,5,11-12 and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chu et al. (US 6,223,810) in view of Khrustaleve et al. (US 6,5,36,510). Chu discloses (figures 1 and 2) a thermosiphon apparatus comprising at least one evaporator (20) connected by a vapor line (40) to a condenser, the vapor line (40) comprising a tube having a first end connected to the evaporator (20) and a second end connected to the condenser; a liquid line (50) connecting the condenser (30) and the evaporator (20); the liquid line comprising a tube having a first end connected to the condenser (30) and a second end connected to the evaporator (20); the evaporator has a height in a direction of gravity significantly greater than a width perpendicular to the height, and is positioned in the direction of gravity from the condenser such that the condenser supplies liquid under gravity induced pressure to the evaporator; a vertical vapor collection cavity is connected to the vapor line (50); and a liquid line irrigator (21) connected to the liquid. Chu does not disclose that the evaporator has a vertical capillary wick of porous

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sintered material on a sheet of conducting material; a first manifold having multiple outlets connected vapor line, a second manifold having multiple outlets connected the liquid line; and a multiple evaporators are interconnected along their bottoms. Khrustalev discloses (figures 2-7 and 19) a capillary assisted loop thermosiphon apparatus comprising a plurality of evaporators (30) connected by a vapor line (32) to a condenser (70); a liquid line (34) connecting the condenser and the evaporators; the evaporators (30) is in the direction of gravity from the condenser such that the condenser supplies liquid under gravity induced pressure to the evaporators, and the evaporators have a vertical capillary porous sintered wick (64) in which liquid wicks in the direction of gravity; the wick (64) extends vertically against a heat absorbing sheet (42) on the evaporator; and a vapor collection cavity extends vertically along the wick; the vapor collection cavity being connected to the vapor line; the multiple evaporators are interconnected along their bottom to share a common liquid reservoir (31); a liquid line irrigator (54) connected to the liquid line supplies liquid under gravity to the wick; the vapor line (32) connects to a first manifold having multiple outlets for connecting respective vapor lines of the multiple evaporators; the liquid line connects to a second group manifold having multiple outlets for connecting respective liquid line (34); and the respective liquid line irrigators distribute liquid to the respective wicks (64) of the multiple evaporators. The lining of capillary wick on the interior surface of the evaporator of the thermosiphon device is for a purpose of assisting the recirculation of the liquid from the condenser to the evaporator so that heat transfer performance of the apparatus is enhanced. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Khrustalev's teaching in Chu's device for a purpose of

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assisting the recirculation of the liquid from the condenser to the evaporator so that the heat transfer performance of the apparatus is enhanced.

Claims 8,9 10,13,14 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chu and Khrustalev as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Marcus et al. (US 4,046,190). Chu and Khrustalev substantially disclose all of applicant's claimed invention as discussed above except for the limitation that a plurality of reinforcing rod disposed between two sheets of the evaporator. Marcus discloses (figure) a flat heat pipe having a flat evaporator wherein a plurality of rods (4,6 and 7) disposed between two wick layers on two opposite sheets (2,3) for a purpose of forming a vapor cavity between the sheets and preventing the sheets from collapsing. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Marcus's teaching in the combination device of Chu and Khrustalev for a purpose of forming a vapor cavity between the sheets and preventing the sheets from collapsing.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 4,6,7,15 and 20 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tho v. Duong whose telephone number is 571-272-4793. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tyler J. Cheryl can be reached on 571-272-4834. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Tho v Duong/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3744